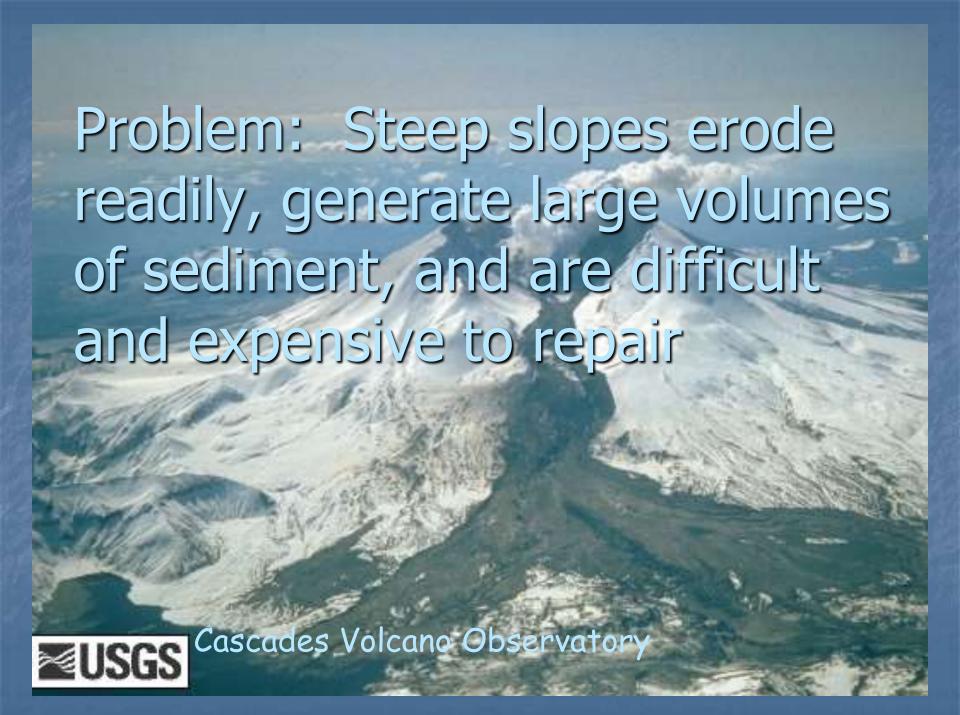
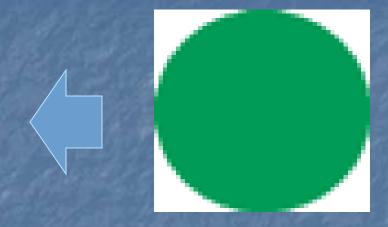
SWPPP Element 6: Protect Slopes





Erosion Control on Slopes from









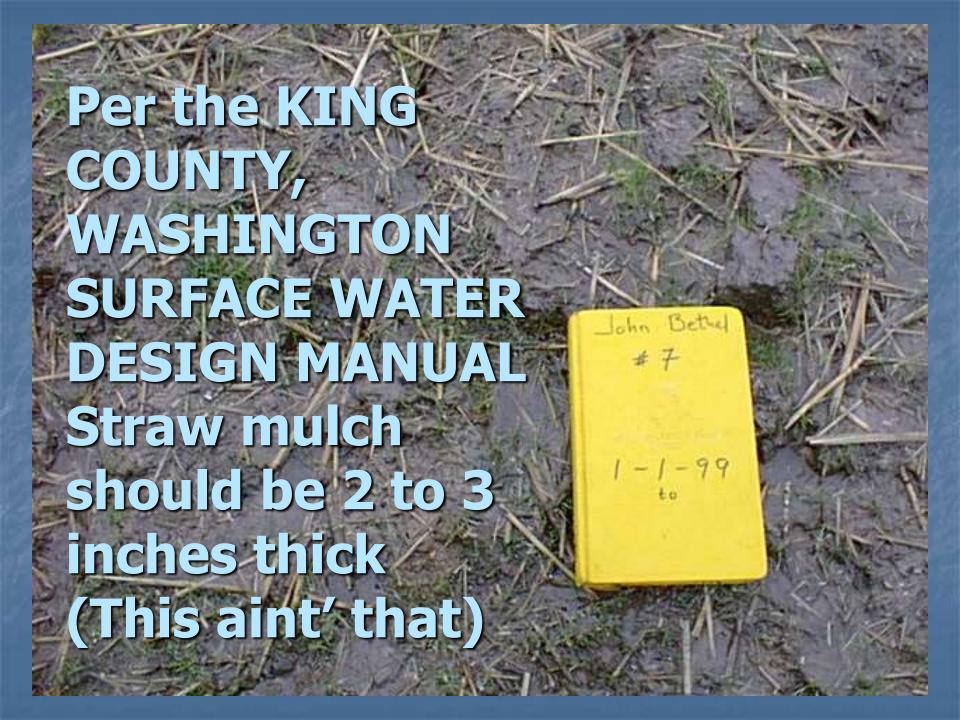
Mulch

Protects the soil from erosion,
Reduces compaction from the impact of
heavy rains,
Conserves moisture, reducing the need for
frequent waterings,
Maintains a more even soil temperature,
Prevents weed growth,



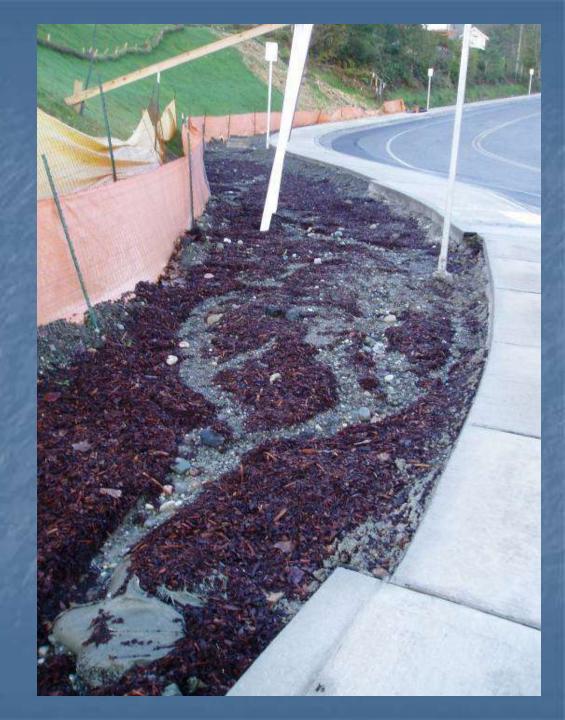








Bark mulch is generally not effective on slopes because it is readily displaced by flowing water



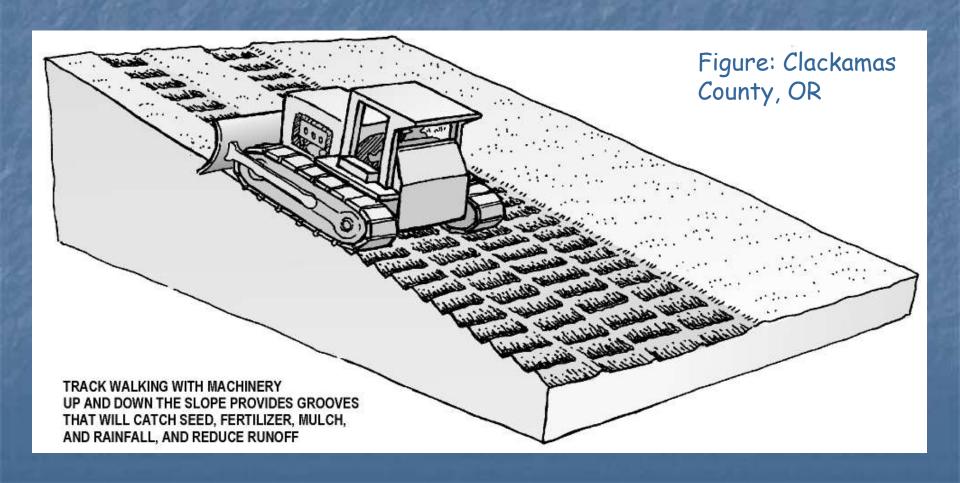
Benefits of WoodStraw® ECM

- High performance erosion control
- 100% weed & plant seed free
- No chemicals or pesticides
- Resistant to high & sustained winds
- Effective on slopes up to and over 60%
- Can be used with seeding and hydroseeding
- Promotes revegetation
- Minimal dust during application
- Long lasting after application
- Easily applied by hand, blower and helicopter
- ▶ Durable can be walked or driven on after application
- Attractive





Track-walking Roughens Slopes to Lessen Erosion Potential up to 55%



Track Walking



Photo: Clackamas County, OR





Exposed soils can be temporarily stabilized by driving a tractor over the surface



Track-walking may be less effective on very steep slopes



Hydroseeding
(=hydraulic mulch
seeding, hydromulching,
hydraseeding)

Hydroseed is a slurry of seed and mulch, often also including fertilizer, tackifying agents, and green dye.

It can be sprayed from a hose, truck-mounted monitor, or...





SPECIAL DOUBLE OFFER



Order Now!













Mulch alone is generally not effective on steep slopes or when subject to concentrated flow





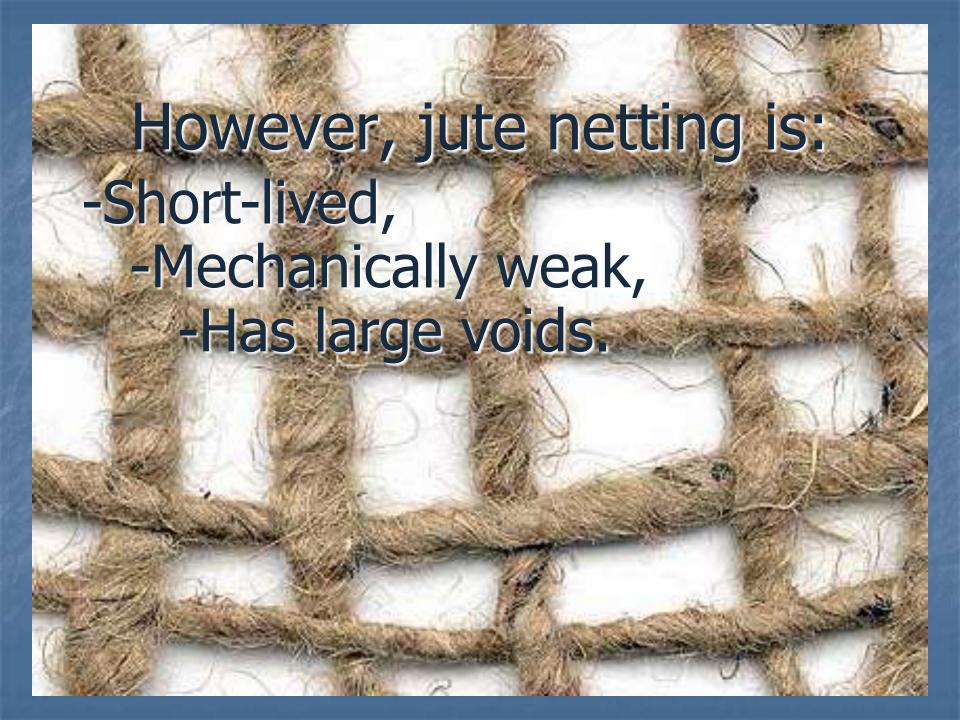


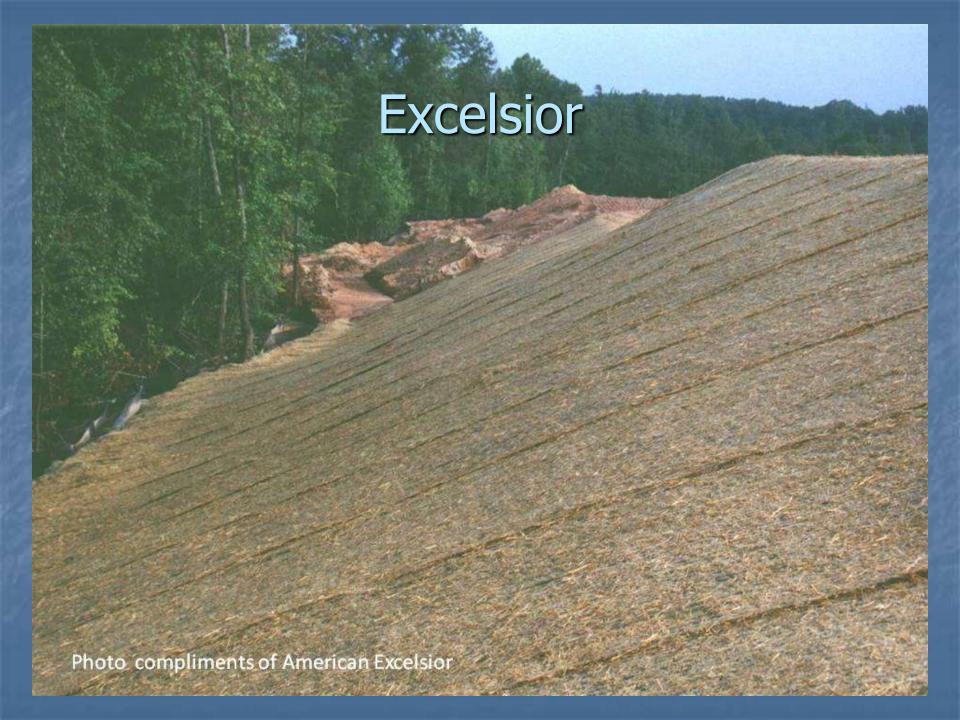










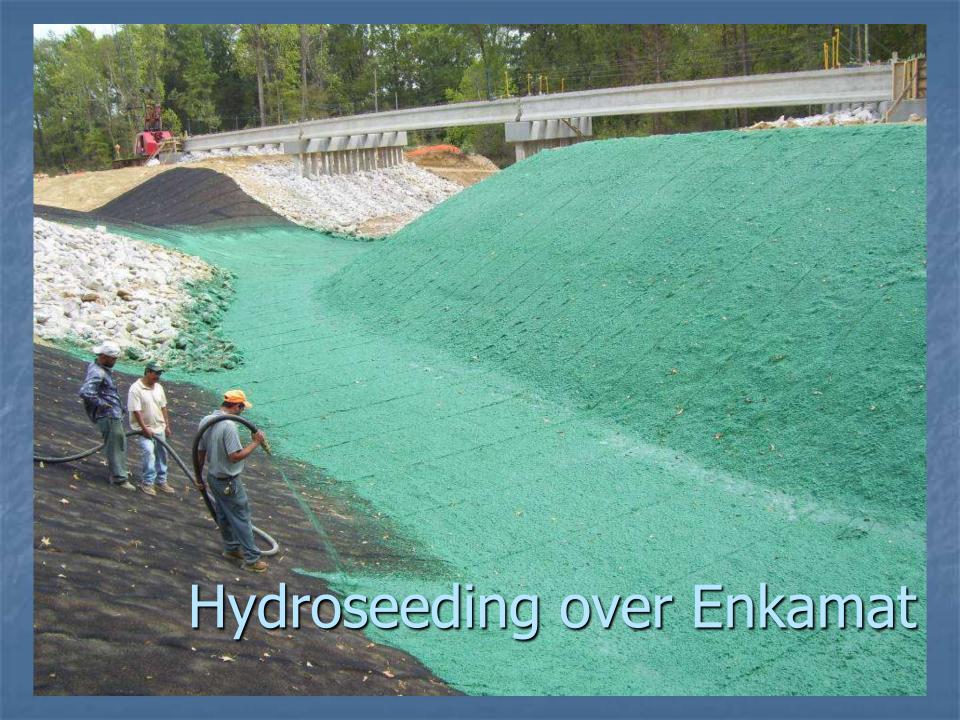




















Geoweb (=cellular containment) prior to filling















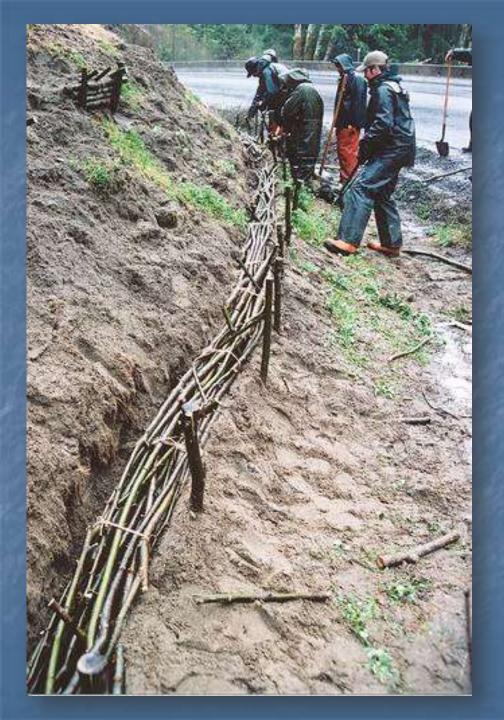






Wattles rather than terraces to reduce slope length





Live wattles for slope stabilization





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Erosion Control Toolbox

Welcome to the Caltrans Erosion Control Toolbox, a one-stop reference for erosion control standards and guidance. The purpose of this site is to provide Caltrans Landscape Architects with single location that provides access to the information necessary to design successful, effective and cost efficient erosion control treatments.

Click here to view the 2010 Standards Erosion Control Plan Preparation Guidance



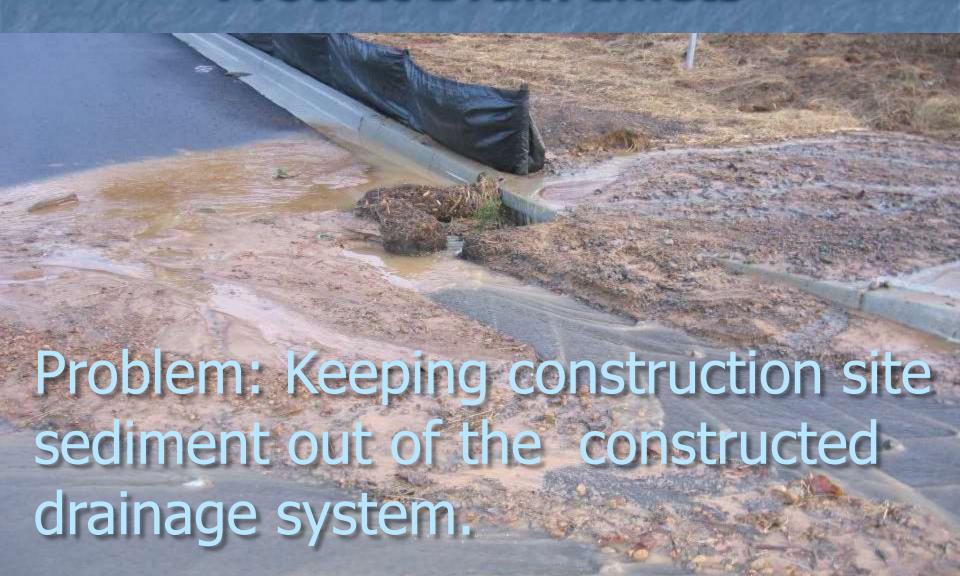
http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_la_design/guidance/ec_toolbox/index.htm

Erosion Control Toolbox

PROVIDE LONG TERM SOIL COVER										
	M A X. S L O P E (H : V)						BENEFITS			COST
	4:1	3:1	2:1	1.5:1	1:1	Cut or Fill?	Soil Cover (1)	Soil Health (2)	Infil- tration (3)	Cost/ Acre (4)
RECP Netting (Type A)			•	•		C/F	•			\$35,000
RECP Netting (Type B)	•	•	•	•		C/F	•			\$35,000
RECP Netting (Type C)	•		•			C/F	•			\$35,000
RECP Blanket (Type A)	N/A	N/A	•	•		C/F	•			\$25,000
RECP Blanket (Type B)	N/A	N/A	•	•		C/F	•			\$25,000
RECP Blanket (Type C)	N/A	N/A	•	•		C/F	•			\$25,000
RECP TRM (Type A)	N/A	N/A	•	•	•	C/F	•			\$30,000
RECP TRM (Type B)	N/A	N/A		•		C/F	•			\$37,000
RECP TRM (Type C)	N/A	N/A				C/F	•			<u>\$45,000</u>

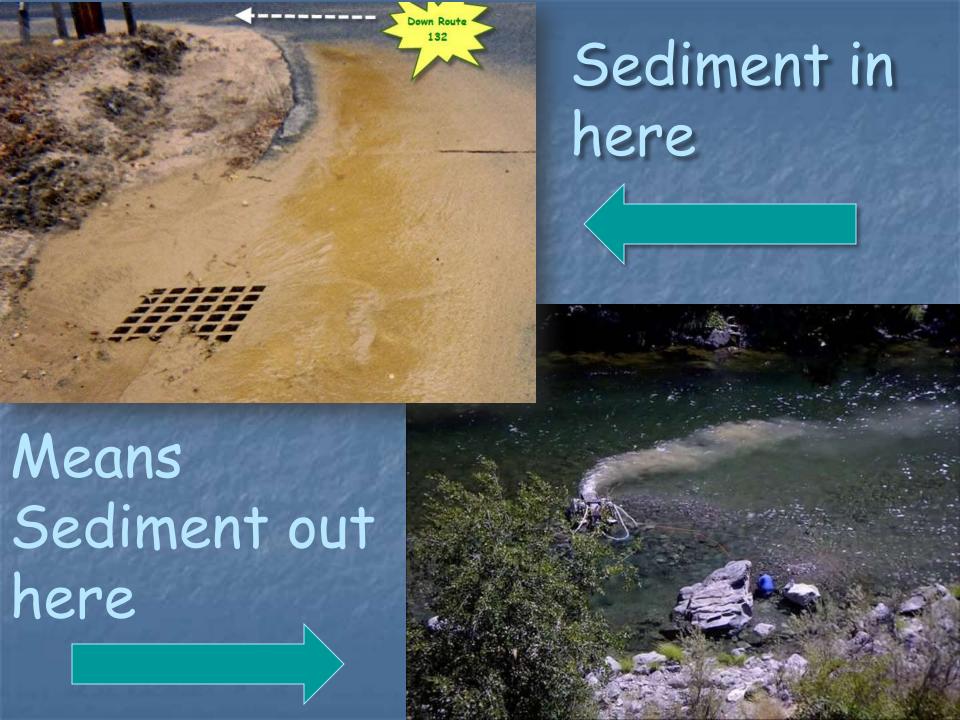


SWPPP Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets













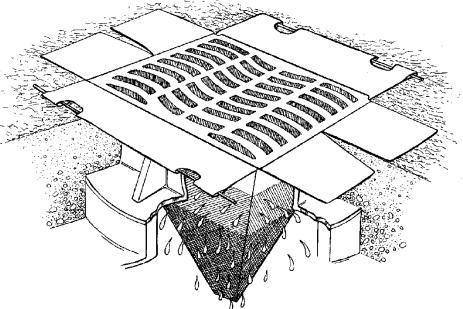






Below grade





Inlet Protection



Problem: Flow generated on-site, or flowing through the site has to be conveyed and discharged w/o mobilizing and carrying sediment.

These BMP's generally apply in one of three circumstances:

- Conveying water that originates on the site from rainfall of seepage,
- 2. Conveying water that originates off site but flows through the project site, and
- 3. Protecting water quality when the project entails work in in the water.





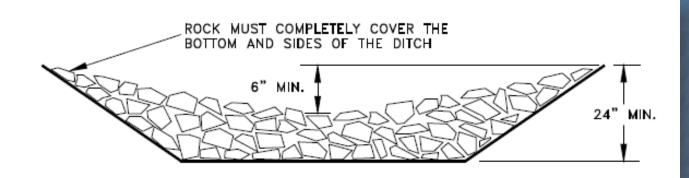




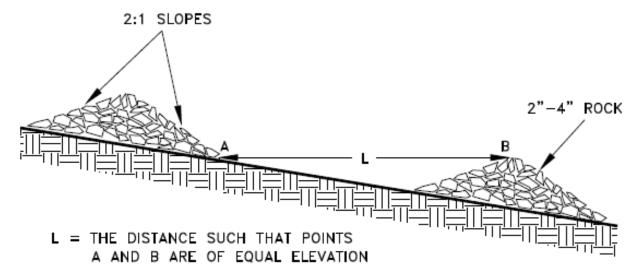




Rock check dam detail from K. C. Small Project Drainage Requirements



CROSS SECTION



CHECK DAM SPACING













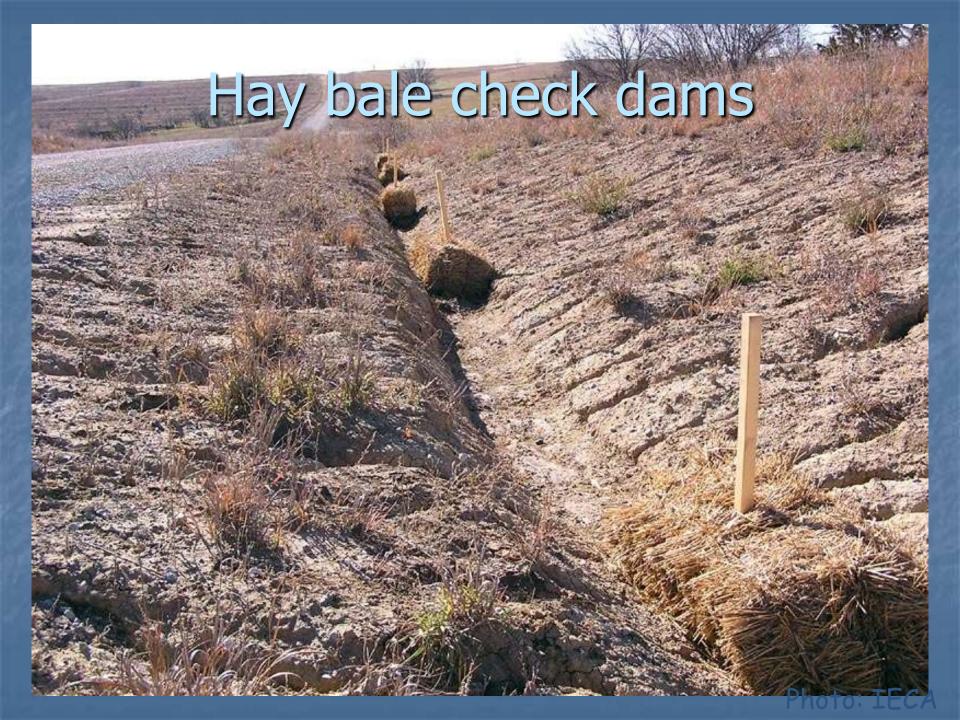




Manufactured coir check dam

Hay bale check dams







Or These,

Photo: Maine BLWQ





How bout:

Photo: MoDOT

















Live Pole Drains











Culvert Fish Passage Construction Guidelines For Maintenance Crews



Produced by:

King County Department of Transportation Roads Services Division

Roads Maintenance Section

Environmental Unit

Special Operations Unit

October 25, 2004

Contributing Staff: Stephen Contoy, Senior Ecologist Rob Fritz, Supervising Ecologist Linda Goheen, Crew Lead Janine Johansen. Ecologist John Schut, Equipment Operator Grant Smith, Senior Ecologist

Report Coordinator: Michael O'Neil, Senior Engineer

Contact any of the above staff at (206) 296-8100















Isolating Construction Work from Adjacent Natural Water Courses

Silt curtains can help protect adjacent waters but:

- 1) They are not dams
- 2) What happens to the sediment when they are removed?





Auburn Narrows, Round 2

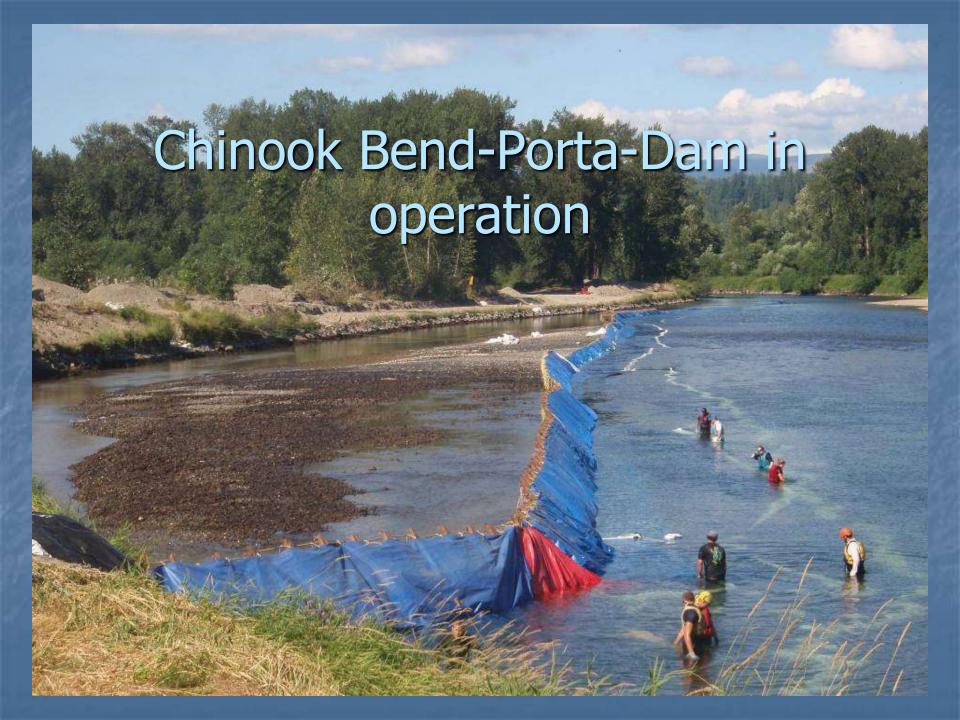


Photo: Mason Bowles











Water-Inflated Dam









